REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,873.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Tuticorin	10
„ Ratnagherry	3	„ Colombo	11
„ Vingoria	3	„ Galle	12
„ Goa	4	„ Negapatam	15
„ Carwar	4	„ Madras	17
„ Mangalore	5	„ Coconada	19
„ Cannanore	6	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Calicut	7	„ Gopanlpore	21
„ Beypore	7	„ False Point	22
„ Cochin	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA	24
„ Alleppy	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSREH	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Guadur	13	„ Fao	27
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	29
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bahrein	29
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	June 1
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	2
„ Koweit	21	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	23	„ Guadur	6
„ Mahomerah	26	„ Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 1,040 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutcheon, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joach Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in Saloon on Deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal on, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave first week in May.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,948 Tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), Thomas McNabb, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

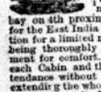
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,835 Tons Register, and 300 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain John C. Jaques, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay on 4th proximo. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

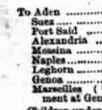
Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 550.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Fentiman, will leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo, for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons and 370 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cayes, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 1st MAY, at 3 P.M., FROM MAZAGON.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ADRIA, Captain W. E. Berger, will be despatched as above, calling at Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamer from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

INDUS..... 3,473 TONS 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class.....Rs. 660
Second Class.....Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5 Rampart Row.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 853 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander P. Melville, will be despatched to Zanzibar via Aden, on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Kerosine Oil, Chandelier, Brackets, Wall Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Harps, Reading Room Lamps, &c., &c. remained unsold yesterday.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold special auction sale of the following very excellent lamps at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort,

An invoice of 2 light, 3 light, 4 light and 6 light chandeliers, 2 light bracket lamp, wall lamp, harps, drawing room lamps, pendant lamps, library lamps, 1 light bracket lamps, side lamps, table lamps, spare founts, chimneys, rings, cotton wicks, &c., &c.

The above lamps are now on view, and they are made by the excellent makers Messrs. Daniel & Co. of America, and Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee & Co. recommend to merchants and gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

N.B. and D.J.—19 cases chimnies.

An invoice of plated and bronze chamber candlesticks with shades, spare shades, single light hanging lamps with ruby glass founts, fancy and cut globe, &c , &c.

Plated tea pitchers, tea-pots, plated hot-water dishes, plated knives and forks, silver rose-water bottle, silver watches, carriage lamps, harnesses, flower vases, hair pins, note papers, fishing rod, florida water, stockings, pictures, &c. &c.

A few boxes of Italian figs.

Furniture, consisting of blackwood, carved, large and small round tables, side tables, tea-poys, hatstands, full carved lady's writing table, wardrobe, cupboard, blackwood cots, cradles, easy chairs, invalid settee, bookwood teapoys, dressing tables, benches, camp cots, camp tables, reclining couches, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, scarfs, cambrics, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING PAPERS, WHITE TWIST, MEDICINES AND SUNDRIES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of Twist, Printing Papers, &c., viz.

25 bales printing papers of all descriptions.
1,000 lbs. White Twist, No. 40.
1,000 „ do. do. No. 50.
500 „ Damaged Twist No. 40.
400 „ Imperial and Twist No. 40.
5 Cases of Medicines.
1 Do. Oil Cloth.
1 Do. Ribbons.
136 Dozen Glasblots.
A Barrel sulphate of Copper.
A Quantity of old Stationery.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-quoted place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. D. Fisher, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-named place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Major Baker, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as 3 tower cruet frames, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, circular and pier tables, tea poys, conversation sofas, rich carpet, screens, hatstand, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property of two-storied House, suitable for a Parsee Family, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Bhyrunjee Shapoorjee Mahaluxmeewalla, and Mr. Durabjee Dhunjeebhoy Chimoowalla.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon, and open vacant ground, as per plan standing thereon, situate, lying and being built on the free lands land, at about the Fort of Bombay, at Breach Candy Road, in the Mahaluxmee Division Ward, registered under No. 654, on the 5th November 1868, and also under No. 289, on the 19th April 1869, in the name of mortgagee, and stands in the book of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 61 and 62, survey Nos. 461 and 462, containing by admeasurement 1,283 8-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the west by the public Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Manockjee Mimbuttiwalla, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th proximo at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Rina Madun Govindjee and Rajbanoo widow of Dharmuli Tezsey :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (form rly two houses) standing thereon, situate in the Cazee Syed Street on the east side of the said street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolcshwur in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage for hallalcores, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Somsoodeen Chaudy, and on the south by the house of Nursey Natha, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 700, and which said house and premises are rated by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla—

A lot of unserviceable instruments, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Lillibai, widow of the late Veerjee Nursey :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, ten ment, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Cazee Syed Street in the subdistrict of Bhoolcshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three-hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Madun Govindjee, and on the south by the chawl of Lillibai, the widow of Veerjee Nursey, which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 705, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessement under No. 65.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, and following days Messrs BENNETT & Co. will put up to Public Auction admirable Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture of every description, Lustres, plated, hanging and Wall Lamps, Grand Square Piano, bronze, marble, and parian Statuary, a selection of Picture Gallery and Library (latter consisting of between 4 to 5,0 0 Vols.), first-class English-built Landau by "Holmes" of Derby made to order, a double-seated Broughum by "Sik & Sons," a light Mail Phaeton, a pair of handsome serviceable Horses, &c., &c., at West Field, Breach Candy, the property of Manockjee Carsetjee, Esq., relinquishing establishment on proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be given in catalogue, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

The abovementioned property advertised to be sold on the 1st day of May 1874 is hereby postponed till the 1st day of June next.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhoolcshwur, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1866.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that cart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two rang s of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhoolcshwur road in the Bhoo eshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhoolcshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said cart or piece of ground register-d by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhoolcshwur Road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & FAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of Colonel Thacker, 21st Regiment N.I.

A very handsome English-built four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, and lined to match, with lamps and pole, by Booker and Sons.

Also, a set of plated mounted Carriage Harness, used only for three weeks.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, triocord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

Two light English-built nearly new miniature Broughams, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 30th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. ARABIA will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 1st of May 1874, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. S. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 29th April 1874.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st MAY.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

TICKETS MAY BE HAD OF Mr. R. JOHNSTONE.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a quantity of English CORDAGE, of best quality.

LAWRENCE & Co.

NOTICE.—A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 7th May 1874, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Trustees,
JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay Civil Fund Office, 29th April 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 5 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1874, for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS for the EXTENSION of the COTTON MILLS of the above Company at Tardeo. Each Tender will accompany a deposit of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand. Plans will be shown and printed copies of Contract Papers supplied at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rupees (5) Five per each Copy. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

No. 26, Meadow Street, 23rd April 1874.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TIME ALLOWED for RECEIVING SEALED TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS for the EXTENSION of the COTTON MILLS of the above Company at Tardeo, has been EXTENDED to 5 P.M. on MONDAY, the 4th May 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th April 1874.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office, at 3 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 8th May next, for the ELECTION of a Member of the Town Council, vice Lieut-Col. BAKER, R.E., resigned.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Secretary Town Council, and Clerk Municipal Corporation.

Bombay Municipal Office, 29th April 1874.

AT the MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, HELD THIS DAY, J. A. Forbes Esq., presiding, it was

Proposed by Thomas Blaney, Esq., seconded by the Honble Narayen Vasudeojee, and unanimously resolved :—

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the late JAMES TAYLOR, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay, and a Member of this Corporation, the MEETING is ADJOURNED to FRIDAY, 1st May, at 3 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Secretary Town Council, and Clerk Municipal Corporation.

29th April 1874.

NOTICE.—PILES FISTULA.—Dr. PARAHRAM MOODALIAR, from Madras, residing at No. 11, New Line Street, opposite Rhao Rukhmajee's House, near Dhobie Talao. He professes to cure or to remove, within a few days, Internal, External and Bleeding Piles, Fistulas and Scrofula, by mere application of Native Medicines and Drugs and without the assistance of surgical operation. He possesses numerous Certificates from respectable Gentlemen, both European and Native, as to his proficiency in the art of curing the above distressing diseases. He may be consulted at home at 7 A.M. and 1 P.M., daily. Fees moderate and according to the circumstances of patients. If required, his Wife will attend Female Patients in cases of the above diseases.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

	Rs. a.
OBLONG FOLIO, pages "14" by "12," bound full Scarlet Morocco, handsomely tooled and gilt, with 2 gilt clasps, with spaces for 27 Cabinets and 100 Cartes de Visite, interleaved with leaves of thick cardboard for large pictures	85 0
LARGE QUARTO, 12 by 8½, dark red Russia, to contain 192 Cartes de Visite only	45 0
Ditto Ditto, with occasional Cabinet spaces, square and oval, and thick blank leaves for large photos.—pages handsomely ornamented	48 0
Ditto 11½ by 8½, handsomely bound Green Morocco, to hold 192 Cartes only, cover rather soiled, reduced to	27 0
Ditto Square 12 by 10½, rather soiled, with 4 Cartes de Visite and 4 Medallion spaces on each page, to contain 180 of each, reduced to	40 0
NEW UPRIGHT PATTERN, 10½ by 6, to contain 96 Cartes, 2 on a page	18 8
SMALL OBLONG, 8½ by 5½, dark brown Morocco, for 96 Cartes, 2 on a page, the pages richly ornamented	25 0
Ditto larger 9½ by 6½, new design, the Morocco removeable at pleasure, for 60 Cartes and a few Medallions	32 0
SMALLER ALBUMS, for 1 on a page, richly bound, dark green Morocco, gilt corners, and 2 gilt clasps, ornamented Pages	35 0
SMALL SQUARE for 48 Cartes, 1 on a Page	17
NEW BOX ALBUMS, loose leaves and glass top cover	15 0
FOLDING POCKET CASES FOR CARTES-DE-VISITE, of Morocco leather to contain 3 only	3 12
FAMILY RECORD ALBUM, including spaces for 96 Cartes	70 0
ALBUMS FOR NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, strongly and neatly half-bound, 9½ by 12	5 8
Ditto Small Size	2 4
Ditto of prepared Paper, requiring no Gum, with pair of Scissors let into cover	10 0

Photographs mounted and framed, and Albums prepared to order.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. POCHAIYA PRAMJEE & Co. beg to announce to the public that they have received for sale a large stock of genuine CAVENDISH VEGETABLE and FRUIT TOBACCO, at their godown No. 27 Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th April 1874.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, the Sheriff of Bombay, the CONCERT announced to take place in the Town Hall THIS AFTERNOON has been POSTPONED till next WEDNESDAY.

H. MAXWELL.

29th April.

FOR SALE, a light CARRIAGE and Pair of Grey ARAB HORSES. (The purchaser to take delivery on the 25th May.) Price Rs. 800. Apply to G. H. BAYLY, Esq., Chowpatty.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK WANTED. Must be Experienced and Steady. Apply to "X." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GREY ARAB CHARGER, 14-3½, age 9 years. For price and particulars apply to LUDHA ERRAM & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

PRIME HAMS, BACON, CHEDDAR and D. GLOSTER CHEESE at low rates, for Cash, at BAPTY BROTHERS', 5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 30th APRIL.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

STILL CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THESE ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTES.

SECOND TIME OF HARRY LE-LIE'S BURLESQUE LECTURE on the HISTORY of ENGLAND.

THE GREAT PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.

GRANDFATHER BEN,
With New Local Verses,
DAVE CARSON.

SECOND TIME IN BOMBAY OF THE ETHIOPIAN TERPSICHOREAN EXTRAVAGANZA.

THE NIGGER CURES,
BY
HARRY LESLIE AND G. H. HENRI.

NEW SONGS, GLEES, BALLADS, DUETS, BURLESQUES, ECCENTRIC DANCES, ETC.

GRAND REVIVAL OF THE FAMOUS BURLESQUE HINDOOSTANEE NAUTCH,

Which on its first production in Bombay created so great a furore,

ZULEIKA, THE PEARL OF CHINCHPOOGLY, DAVE CARSON.

SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS.

Grand Procession—The Arrival of the Maharajah—Zuleika kahan Kismut? Kismut—Bo-ja-Wallah ko bolaeo—Arrival of the Musician—Tazabtaza-mow-benow—Kyahoga hoita jana—Hilamia-panya—Arrival of Zuleika, the Pearl of Chinchpoogly—Love's Young Dream—Sagarya—A Grand Pas Deux—Romio-ta hai Punjaab ka Beebee—Zuleika, the Bride of the Maharajah—Triumph of Virtue—Grand Wedding Procession—Ram, Ram. Sub hogaya.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The Steamer WHAMPOA will positively leave for Liverpool, via Suez Canal, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo. This Vessel carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers are requested to be on board by 3 P.M. Passage can be secured by application to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share for the half-year ending December 1873 will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Register's Office of the Company, No. 5 Hornby Row, on and after the 4th proximo. Share-holders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th instant to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

TONNAGE is required by the Superintendent of Marine for the CONVEYANCE hence to LONDON by Steamer through the SUEZ CANAL, which will be sent alongside by the Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, of sixty-one 24 Pounder R. B. CAST IRON GUNS, each weighing from 45 to 50 cwt., together with HEAVY STORES and CARRIAGES packed in one hundred and eighty-seven cases, ranging from 25 to 75 inches in length, 15 to 21 inches in breadth, and 15 to 20 inches in depth, the tonnage of the said cases amounting to 17 tons 16 cwt. and 5 lbs. by weight, and 48 tons 1 foot and 391 inches by cubic measurement.

Tenders should specify the rate at which they are prepared to convey the guns and packages, the date on which the vessel will be ready to receive the guns, &c., and to leave the Port, also the number of lay days that will be allowed for shipping and discharging the same, together with amount of demurrage in the event of detention.

The stores for which tonnage is required can be viewed at the Grand Arsenal on application to the authorities there.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1874.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED the REPRESENTATIVES of the BOARD of HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS, they beg to give notice that the said Hamburg Underwriters, according to paras. 65-68 and paras. 127-140 of the

"CONDITIONS OF MARINE INSURANCE ESTABLISHED UPON THE BASIS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH APRIL, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opens this morning dull with probable sales 12,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being 6,000 bales against 11,000, and the exports to Great Britain 4,000 against 5,000 on the corresponding date last year. Good Fair Ginned Broach, March-April shipment, Canal, is quoted at 6¾d., showing no alteration in value. Private messages of yesterday evening are very quiet in tone, Surats "to arrive" being reported in less request, possibly owing to the heavy exports from here of late, which we learn are attracting considerable attention at home.

Up to the present time ready stocks of Bombay Cotton in Liverpool have been maintained at a very low point this season, and prices have accordingly improved as compared with American, but the pressure of our heavy shipments will soon begin to be felt and may exercise an important influence on the market.

Tuesday's Manchester Market is said by Reuter to have closed with a hardening tendency, but quotations are unaltered and private advices do not indicate increased strength.

Money in London is assuming a decidedly less favourable appearance, a further withdrawal from the Bank of England for France of £105,000 being mentioned in yesterday's massage, while this morning's telegram reports increased stringency, owing to the Council for India calling in funds for the redemption of the Indian 10½ per cent. stock on the 30th instant.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE:—Sterling has again shown an easier tendency to-day, and both Bank and private paper must be quoted 1/16 under yesterday's rates, say:—Bank Bills 6 months' sight 1s. 11¼d., Credits 1s. 11⅜d. per rupee. The immediate cause of the decline is said to be the advices from Calcutta, where 6 months' sight Bank Bills are only quoted at 1s. 11⅜d., which must be accepted as indicating an easier feeling in the Money Market, as business there is now at its quietest, and exchange is governed chiefly by the quotations from this side. Reports have been in circulation here to-day that a further reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount is probable, and should this take place a general return to greater ease would be initiated and sterling exchange could scarcely fail to give way materially. *Government Paper* is steadier, but values are unchanged. The Share market closes extremely quiet at in most instances a further slight fall in values. We quote:—

Bank of Bombay New	757½
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	437½
National Bank of India	129
Colaba Land Company	1,380
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390
Apollo Press Company	4,300
Bombay Press Company	750
Ditto New	175
Fort Press Company	4,300
Bombay United	1,320
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co	1,780
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,420
Manockjee Petit's	1,415
Morarjee Spinning	1,430
Oriental	4,050
Royal	2,415

COTTON has been in steady request at yesterday's prices, but the buying has been less eager and the transactions on European account more moderate. The principal purchases have been in Dholleras descriptions. Mowa at Rs. 183 to Rs. 184, Bhownuggar at Rs. 180 to Rs. 182, Wudwan at Rs. 176 to Rs. 178, and Verawul at Rs. 165 to Rs. 167 per candy. The competition for Omrawuttee still continues, full-pressed Good Fair Sheagaum bringing Rs. 193, and fully fair Rs. 186. Ginned Broach is now nearly at an end, and the bulk of the business for the rest of the season must necessarily be confined to Dholleras sorts, and even these are showing signs of falling off both in quantity and quality.

Freight tonnage and £5 to arrive. Sailing ships are a shade quieter, the arrival of the Centurion and the Ashgrove, both fixed for Liverpool, increasing the available tonnage for this month's shipment. Ships advanced with their loading are quoted at £3-5 to £3-7-6 nominally, commencing vessels are to be had at £3-2-6.

IN PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is nothing new to report. In the bazaar the demand continues fairly active, but first holders have been unable to obtain any advance in prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,193 tons, Captain W. Widdecombe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 8th) with a cargo of 1,622 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE SHIP ASHGROVE, 1,349 tons, Captain J. McLaren, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 2nd) with a cargo of 1,775 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE S. S. ROYAL MINSTREL, 873 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Trieste via the Canal with ten deck passengers and with a cargo of 7,155 bales cotton, 75½ cwts. coffee, 1,000 cwts wheat, and 80 cargoes skins.

MESSRS RUBATTINO & Co's. s. s. Arabia, 763 tons, Captain G. Cobera, will sail to-morrow for Genoa, &c., via the Canal with a cargo of 3,461 bales cotton, 2,383 cwts. wheat and sundries and the following passengers:—

For Genoa—Mr and Mrs J P Watson, Mrs J P Westmorland, Mrs and Miss Mostanjy, Col Mrs and Miss Layard, Mr A F Lanctier, Dr Center, Dr Bennett, Mr N Tyabjee, Mr A Vintzens, Mr B H Bade, Powell, Mr T Wilson and Mr Breslauer, and Private John Brown and Private McCaffery.

For Naples—Col and Mrs C M Shakespeare and a European Maid.

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Angus and Mr Joseph Coulan.

For Suez—Mr G Provana.

For Aden—The French Consul, Mr Avdaseer Hormusjee and four native soldiers of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment.

THE S. S. BOKHARA arrived in Madras roads on Monday from Calcutta with the following passengers:—

For Galle—Syed Garen.
For Bombay—Mr G W Moultrii.
For Melbourne—Mr Burns, wife and three children, Mr J Russell, Mr Broam and Mr M Thomas.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Jefferson, Mr J W Russell, Dr E C Bensley and Mr T T Cooper.
For Venice—Mr G W Kellner, Mr and Mrs David, infant and three children.
For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Mayer, two infants and two children, Capt Butcher, Mrs Deacon, infant and child, Mr P Melville, Miss E and Ernest Watson, Mr Burleigh, Mr A T S Cotton and two children, Mrs Preston and infant, Mr W P Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, two infants and child, Mrs J Minies and two infants, Mrs and Miss Stewart, Mr D Z Cowie, Mr J D McCarthy, Capt and Mrs Ballantyne and two infants, Mr and Mrs Atkinson and three infants, Mr McCarthy, Mr Brown, Capt J Wish, Mr Stickie, Mr J O Wordie, Mr A Rogers, Col and Mrs Applegarth and child, Mrs Kelly and five children, Mrs Macgachelle, Mr Hamilton and Mr Swincy. She sailed again the following day taking the following from Madras:—

For Southampton—Col and Mrs Bean, Col E J Lowder, Mrs Macgregor, Mr H E A Lawford and Lieut Alleyne.
For Suez—Revd M Thomas.

ARRIVALS.

April.	(Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Centurion	Widdecombe	Liverpool, Jan. 8.
	Ashgrove	McLaren	Liverpool, Dec. 2.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Arcsia	Henderson	Havre.
	Ellen Bates	Watson	Liverpool.
	Royal Minstrel (s).	Henderson	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Arabia, Cobora, to Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Nubia to Australia, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
24	Arabia (s)	Barclay	Moulmein, April 16.
	Bushear (s)	Smith	Rangoon, April 18.
	Viceroy (s)	Murdoch	London, March 17.
25	Duke of Devonshire	Whittle	Saigon, April 13.
	Socotra (s)	Day	Mango s, April 21.
	Omar Pasha	Mooser	Sin Allee Cochin, March 30.

DEPARTURES.

April.
24 Steamers Asia, Canton, Nankin, Bokhara, Moore, James C. Stevenson, Barque Buston Vales
25 Steamers Almora and Sutlej, Ships Andonian and Howden.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April			
27	Meinam (s)		Galle.
	Bokhara (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga, s, 13 cases sherry wine, Ardaseer Burjorjee'and Co.; 26 cases stoute, Merwanjee Nanabhoy; 62 barrels white paint and 6 barrels white zinc paint, Abdoolhussan Abdoolkhan.
Muriel, s, 55 barrels tar and 50 barrels rosin, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co.; 200 kegs disinfecting powder, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne, s, 15 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Caredoc, s, 7 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Orchis, s, 120 cases glassware, Khakeebhoy Pudamsey; 150 cases candles, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.; 25 barrels pale ale, Bombay Club; 150 cases window glasses, Amroodin Fazulally; 30 cases champagne, C A Loss and Co; 26 cases stout, Cursetjee Bamanjee Chinoy; 11 cases clocks, Rustonjee Hormusjee; 100 kegs nail iron and 20 rolls lead sheets, Ramchund Mahadew and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ceres, s, 200 cases beer and 40 bales printing paper, A C Gumpert.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 204 cases brandy, Jeewanjee Rustomjee's sons; 50 cases brandy 25 cases champagne and 100 cases claret, Hormusjee Pestonjee and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—29TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pagasus, 125 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.
Persian Empire, 2250 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 19 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co:
Bride of Lorne, 800 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co;
Savernake, 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 107 bales cottop, J. Tricondass.
Whampoa, s, 25 bales cotton, and 80 bales hemp, Soondersdass Mooljee; 45 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co; 50 bales cotton, Harridass Gangjee; 400 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.
Tagus (s), 101 bales cotton, Shamjee Soorjee, 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co, 80 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.
Muriel (s), 7 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves cotton & Co 500 bundles gall, Cursondass Runchordass 173 bales cotton, Munoos Hurrockchund; 225 bales cotton, Remembobhoy Habibhoy; 50 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 23 bales wool, Mooljee Lilladhur; 160 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 85 bales cotton, Vurajlall Luckmon; 100 bales cotton, Muthoradass Tejpall; 66 bales cotton, Dossa Ebjee; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass; 26 bales wool, Mr. Sozan.
Mabel, 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Celia, s, 290 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales cotton, D Ruttonsee.
Riga, s, 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 147 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Orchis, s, 35 bales wool, and 33 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Narronjee; 45 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Harridass Gangjee; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 51 bales cotton, Eduljee and Homanjee.
St. Elmo, 100 bales cotton, Lallchand Ramdayall.

FOR LONDON.

Colombo, s, 3 cases false mace, Trithdass Dhoolchand, 2260 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 26 cases mother of P shells, C N Gomes and Co.; 2 bales hides Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 2 bales hides, and 10 boxes blood-stones, Rehemoobhoy; 66 pieces E teeth, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR ANCONA.

Golconda, s, 120 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Blythwood, s, 7 bales hides, and 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood, s, 450 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 800 bags wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Octavia, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Commissariat, s, 500 Sales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Horse Guard, s, 50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Ceres, s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ceres, s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 319 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Aretusa, s, 3 bales hides and 11 bundles horns, Woomerbhoy Cundbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi, s, 11 bundles bedlicum, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Adria, s 9 packages hingda, B Sewjee; 50 packages raisins L Vundravandass and Co.; 145 pieces E teeth, C Ebram; 45 cwts. sandalwood, S P Sullatee; 51 cases elibanum, Allana Monjee; 130 packages elibanum C. Heerjee; 2 bags cummin seed, 4 bags azama seed 1 bags soova seed, 2 bags mathreseed, and 1 bag khuskhus seed, S Vundravandass and Co 284 bundles, sharkfins, and 25 bundles fishmaws, C Ebram; 7 bundles firshmaws, 72 bundles sharkfins, and 6 cases peacock feathers, M Dama; 66 packages sharkfins, and 23 packages fishmaws, G H Jan Mahomed; 3 packages beerabole, H Gangjee; 19 packages beerabole Kallianbhoy Gangee; 270 cwts sandalwood Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 16 packages hingda, Hajee Ebram Fucker Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN H. S. TANDY, Staff Corps, H. M's 8th Regiment, two years, on medical certificate.

SURGEON A. S. G. JAYAKER, Bombay Medical Department, Civil Surgeon at Muscat, has been allowed furlough to Europe, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

THE services of Major T. P. B. Walsh, Bombay Staff Corps, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of Government, for employment under the Judicial department.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. D. MACLEOD, Bombay Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from date of departure, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. B. BARRAS, Staff Corps, Superintendent Railway Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one month, from date of departure in the current month.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. PIERCE, Bengal Staff Corps, Captain H C Greenaway, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Surgeon Major N. J. Grant, 5th Bengal Cavalry, have been allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of their own Presidency.

At a District Court Martial held at Barrackpore on 18th April 1874 by order of Brigadier-General Sankey, C. B., Commanding Presidency District, was tried Driver George Jordan, B 11 R. A., on the following charge:—Sleeping on his post when sentry on the R. A. Stables at Barrackpore, at or about 3 A. M. 10th April. He was pronounced guilty and sentenced to 56 days imprisonment with hard labour.

LAST Saturday's *Gazette of India* announces that on the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government has conferred good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, a list of whose services is appended:—

Major-General Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C. B. & V.C., late Bengal Cavalry.—Present at the operations in the Bozdar Hills, March 1857; at the siege of Delhi, including battle of Najafghur and other minor engagements; commanded detachment 2nd Punjab Cavalry at assault of Delhi, 14th September 1857 (mentioned in Brigadier J. H. Grant's despatch), and at actions of Bolundshuhur, Malaghur, Allyghur, Akburpore and Agra—mentioned in despatches (Victoria Cross); commanded detachment 2nd Punjab Cavalry at action at Kanouj and at relief of Lucknow—mentioned in despatches, and received thanks of the Governor-General—(G. O. No. 1546 of 1858); at battle of Kalee Nuddee, and at final capture of Lucknow (medal with 3 clasps, Brevet Majority, and C.B.); commanded 1st Seikh Irregular Cavalry throughout China Campaign, 1860, including battle of "Singho," capture of "Taku Forts," actions of Chankiaman and "Palichas," and capture of Pekin—mentioned in despatches of Sir Hope Grant (medal with two clasps and Brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy); commanded 11th Bengal Cavalry with Eusufzye Field Force, 1863, brought to notice in despatches of Sir N. Chamberlain and Major-General Garvock. From the 1st January 1874, in room of Lieutenant-General J. Travers, C.B., V.C., who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Colonel Henry Hamilton Maxwell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.—Served in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-45, and battle of Maharajpore (Bronze Star) —Sutlej Campaign of 1845 46, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of Artillery, including battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon (mentioned in despatch—medals and two clasps, Brevet of Major). Was present at the battle of Oitenitza under Omar Pasha on the 4th November 1853, and at the Russian attacks on Kalafat in the winter of 1853-54. Did duty as an Officer and Interpreter to the Naval Brigade under Sir William Peel at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, (mentioned). Defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, and action of Khodaguni, thigh-bone broken by a musket-ball (Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, medal with clasps). Superintendent of the Cossipore Foundry from the 8th March 1864 From the 17th March 1874, in room of Lieutenant-General Sir N. B Chamberlain G.C.S.I. K.C.B., who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

ARRIVALS—April 27.

Pant, Surgeon, Madras A. M. Dept., from leave, from Bijore N W. P.
Center, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on furlough, from Lahore.

April 29.

Gardner, Surgeon, Bengal 28th Punjaub N. I., on furlough, from from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES—April 28.

Hatch, Colonel, Gun Carriage Department, on duty, to Poona.

April 29.

Pant, Surgeon, Madras A. M. Dept., to join, to Madras.
Nicholett, Major, 2nd Belooch Regt., on leave, to Matheran.

HIGH COURT.—30TH APRIL.

[Apeal Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.]

FOR JUDGMENT (AT 4 O'CLOCK P.M.)

521-73—Jefferson and Paye—Rooppaliabai widow v the Secretary of State for India &c.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

APPEAL FOR JUDGMENT (AT 4 O'CLOCK.)

710-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ruttonjee Aspaniarjee v Moorladjee Oodlowjee and others—Macfarlane and Shipsey.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSE.

824-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co. v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Allcobhoy deceased.
Macfarlane and Skipsey—Heerabace widow of the said deceased v Gorebace mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
Macfarlane and Skipsey—Heerabace widow of the said deceased v Rahimutbace Daughter of Alloo Paroo and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.
Macfarlane and Skipsey—Heerabace widow of the said deceased v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.
Macfarlane and Skipsey—Heerabace widow of the said deceased v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.
Hearn, Creveland and Peile—Goresbaee mother of the said deceased v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY)

FOR JUDGMENT ON FURTHER DIRECTION.

754-69—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahaluxmeebai widow v Sewdas Purshotumdas—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

466-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia v. Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

469-72—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another v Chimniram Premsookdass.

SHORT CAUSES.

815-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Begum Fatma Sooltan v. Ramabhoy Bomanjee—Chalk and Turner.
827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhaoram Muddon Gopall v Ramnsrayen Bhaiya and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdass and M. B. Bhartaya.
90-74—M H Khan—Dhurrumsey Poorshotum v Ghanchee Saib Mahomed—Pestonjee S.
115-74—M M Munshi—Chintoba Juggonath Josey v Narrayen Crustna Land and others—Macfaclane and Skipsey.
116 74—Dallas and Lynch—Tribhoovundass Jugjeevundass v Dorabjee Shapoorjee—Chalk and Turner.
145-74—A Framjee—Khulukchina Khalfhokhoy v Bai Shegourebai and another.
157-74—Jefferson and Payne—Thomas Blay and others v Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
168-74—In person—Gordaundas Narrotumdass v Gopinath Wassoodewjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
173-74—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Nowutlall Bebechorodass v Sha Mowjee Vabjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

WILL BE READY TO-MORROW MORNING,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PALMER—April 22nd, at Rutlam, the wife of Nicholas Palmer, Telegraph Master, of a daughter.
SMYTH—April 20th, at Mooltan, the wife of Capt. E. W. Smyth, 31st Regt. P. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—April 29th, James Taylor, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—April 22nd, at Mutto, the wife of Major Clement M. Browne, Royal Engineers, of a son.
FFINCH—April 25th, at Calcutta, the wife of B. T. Finch, Esq., of a son.
KIDD—April 24th, at Madras, the wife of the Reverend D. Wilson Kidd, Missionary S. P. G., of a son.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—April 22nd, at Tiroomungalum, Madura District, Rachel, the beloved wife of Mr. W. C. Williams, Overseer, D. P. W., aged 40 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

THE Prospectus of the Deccan Monsoon Meeting, published in our columns a few days ago, reminds us that we are on the eve of entering on a fresh racing season. The subject of the prosperity of the Turf is one in which we have always taken a keen interest; and we cannot allow the present opportunity to pass by without once more drawing public attention to it, and endeavouring to ascertain if possible how it is that a national amusement which commands so much interest, and affords so much amusement, at home, should present so many difficulties as it does to those who have charge of it in Western India. We are all the more induced to discuss the subject, as, from remarks we have heard made, it would seem that there are some who think the question of Turf Reform has been already sufficiently agitated, and that the results produced by those who have constituted themselves champions of progressive measures have not been in accordance with their predictions and prognostications. This, however, is only the view of the faint-hearted, and we do not class ourselves in that category. We admit that, notwithstanding the introduction of certain reforms, the Turf is still in a poor and sickly state, unpopular apparently with subscribers, not attractive to so many gentlemen as we could wish, and too often uninteresting to spectators; but we do not admit that there is anything which necessitates the permanence of such a state of affairs, and we look boldly to the future for bright and better days. Whilst freely admitting, however, that we should like to see a little more life infused into the Turf than at present exists, we cannot agree with those critics who assert that the races restricted to gentlemen are failures. This statement is usually made by obstinate, prejudiced individuals who object to changes, and it is moreover opposed to facts.

The following races were restricted to gentlemen at Bangalore last year, and the number of starters is given opposite to each:—

Criterion	7	Bobbin Handicap	6
Stewards' Cup	5	Colonel Handicap	3
Waler Purse	3	Officers' Challenge Cup	2

Now, considering that the system of races for gentlemen is comparatively in its infancy, we think that, so far from this list showing that the experiment is a failure, it rather gives us good cause to be satisfied. The only race of the six mentioned which can be called an absolute failure is the Officers' Challenge Cup, and the terms of this were not in accordance with the principles we have advocated: they were too exclusive and were restricted to officers of the Division, not to officers of the Services and members of European Clubs. And after all we can point to an open race which was just as great a failure: for instance, the Judicial Commissioner's Cup, worth Rs. 500, open to all the world, only produced two starters. Turning from Baugalore to Poona we get similar results. The following were the closed races with the number of starters opposite to each:—

Criterion	3	Consolation	3
Deccan Stakes	5	Give and Take	6
Deccan Derby	2	Hacks	5
Give and Take	5		

And we think these figures show a fair average, considering the little encouragement given to gentlemen of moderate means during the past few years. Here again, too, we find that failures are not restricted to the races for gentlemen. The Colonial Derby, the crack race open to all, with the large sum of Rs. 800 added money held out as a bait, was a walk over. The Aga Khan's Purse, with Rs. 500 added, also open to all, produced two starters. The Grand Stand Stakes, also open to all, with Rs. 800 added, was a walk over. The Grand Poona Challenge Cup, Rs. 500 added, also open to all, produced two starters. Aga Khan's Cup, Rs. 500 added, also open to all, produced two starters! So that, as far as failures are concerned, we should say that the open races were the greater failures of the two. A reference to the account of the Bombay Races will likewise give very similar results and prove that there were more walks over and unfilled races amongst the open than the closed races. The introduction therefore of races closed to dealers cannot be looked upon as in any way contributing to the decline of the Turf, and we must dive deeper into the matter if we would wish to ascertain the true solution of the question.

Our annual arrangements for the encouragement of racing must, if they would command public sympathy and support, accommodate themselves to the requirements of the age; and we have no more right to expect that the Turf should flourish under an obsolete and exploded system of ideas than we should expect a delicate plant to thrive equally well in all climates under one and the same system of culture. In order to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of the question as it now stands, it will be necessary in the first place to sum up the defects of the present system which have from time to time been severely criticised in our columns, pointing out how far they have already been remedied, but we shall also dive still deeper into the matter. Our criticisms on former occasions have been generally directed against what may be called the outworks of the system. We shall now take a bolder flight, and, looking upon our previous efforts merely as a preliminary to a more general assault, we shall make a vigorous onslaught on the main body of the work, and endeavour to show, not only that our present system has many defects, but that it is radically wrong throughout, that it was developed originally under circumstances which no longer exist and is consequently now maintained under an entire misappreciation of facts. Having exposed that which we believe to be at the root of all the evils, we shall probably be expected to suggest a remedy; and we shall accordingly to the best of our ability endeavour to indicate the direction in which, in our opinion, the road to further and final reform lies, leaving it to the good sense of stewards and owners to appreciate the true bearings of the case, and to assist us in our endeavours to place the Turf on a more satisfactory footing than that on which it now stands.

The principal reforms which among others we have advocated in our columns during the last few years are as follows:—1. A revision of the old system of agency. 2. Due subordination of, but *not exclusion* of, dealers. 3. Raising the weights in G. B. races. 4. Abolition of the restrictions against timing. 5. Abolition of such absurd races as 50 and 100 G. M. Sweepstakes. 6. The prevention of over-taxation of owners. 7. The introduction of Steeple-chases into programmes. 8. Abolition of fancy races got up expressly for the convenience of influential persons, who have dark horses just suited for the terms advertised. 9. Increase in the number of Handicaps. 10. Abolition of the clause, by which the decision of the Stewards shall be final. The above are the principal ones. The minor ones we need not here advert to. Let us see what has been done towards carrying them out. The first and most important, the revision of the system of agency, has through the exertions of Lord Ulick Browne been satisfactorily carried out in all three Presidencies. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 have likewise been duly attended to in Western India. In some up-country meeting owners are still overtaxed. No. 10 has been partly but not sufficiently carried out. A faint attempt has been made to put Steeple-chasing on a proper footing; but it has not been so successful as might have been hoped, for faint-hearted Stewards are giving in, as if the blunders of years were to be put square in a day, and a large field of Steeple-chase horses, with riders to steer them, were to be forthcoming at a moment's notice after the scant encouragement that has been given to the sport of late years. No. 10 still remains; and, though we said just now that the old system of ageing was the most important defect, we must couple No. 10 with it—the clause by which the decision of the Stewards is ruled to be final on all points,—and as no authoritative edict has been sent forth against this iniquitous rule we shall allude to it somewhat at length. It is true that it is left out in the Poona Prospectus just published, but such an important point should be dealt with by the Turf Club in Bombay. This rule has not a single argument in its favour, and is so highly objectionable in every sense of the word, that it should at once be expunged from all prospectuses. It is too often considered that being a Steward of a race meeting is synonymous with being well up in racing law. Facts, however, do not bear out this theory. It is well known that many gentlemen are nominated to the office merely from the position they may occupy in the station where the meeting is held, and, though no doubt under such a system the services of a good man may occasionally be secured, it is an undoubted fact that in a majority of cases the Stewards know but little of the law they may be called on to administer. It naturally presents itself to common sense that disputes in racing, involving as they do in many instances thousands of rupees, should be submitted to the arbitration of the most competent tribunal available, instead of, as is too often the case, being handed up for adjudication to a committee of gentlemen who, however benevolent may be their intentions, from want of experience and study of the laws of racing are utterly incompetent to deal with the cases referred to them, so that important points are often decided on the "heads and tails" principle. It was only the other day at a large meeting in Western India, which shall now be nameless, that two influential Stewards declared till over-ruled by their brethren the next day that mares and geldings were not allowed any allowance for sex in the Welter because a fixed weight of 11 stone had been laid down for the entire horses. What confidence can owners have when they have such ignorance as this to sit in judgment on them in intricate cases of racing law? We cannot see on what grounds the objectionable rule we are now criticising is still retained in the prospectuses, unless it is that there are some who like clinging to what they look upon as their old privileges, and who feel that it adds to their importance and dignity to be invested with as much power as possible. Public opinion will, however, in time have its own way, and there can be no doubt that the feelings of thoughtful and sensible men are growing every day more and more repugnant to this arbitrary rule. Let Stewards be judges of *facts*, but points of law should undoubtedly be referred to competent tribunals. To all Stewards who still cling fondly to the right of absolute power without right of appeal we would say, "If you are right in your decisions you will be upheld on appeal; if you are wrong, it is quite proper that you should be put right. You surely don't want to rob an owner of his just rights because it may not be consistent with your dignity to have your own ignorance exposed!" The case is as clear as noon-day and there can be no manner of doubt that reform is required.

THE LATE MR. JAMES TAYLOR.

A FAMILIAR figure has been taken from amongst us. Mr. James Taylor, whose experience of Bombay dated from more than a quarter of a century back, and who for most part of that time has been a prominent public character in this city, died yesterday morning at five o'clock. Only a month ago, in spite of his years, for he was nearer 60 than 50, and of the effect which his prolonged stay in India must have had upon his constitution, Mr. Taylor looked as hale and hearty a man as could be found in Bombay; and it was a trivial accident which at last broke him down. After playing billiards at the Bombay Club one day, he was going into the anteroom to wash his hands before dinner when he tripped and fell, fracturing his leg in two places. He was removed to an upper room of the Club, and Dr. Mackenzie, having been called in, set the leg, which did well and was rapidly healing, when, on Friday last, Mr. Taylor, who had up to that time been quite cheerful and confident that he would soon be all right again, was suddenly attacked with feverish heats, and congestion of the lungs and kidneys supervened. His case became hopeless on Monday evening, but he lingered till yesterday morning, when he died quietly.

Mr. James Taylor, who was a Scotchman by birth, was brought up to the bookselling business; and having, even as a young man, shown a studious disposition and a critical taste, he was employed for some years in the responsible post of "reader" to the eminent publishing firm of Smith, Elder and Co., of London. The office of a "reader" is to pass judgment on the manuscripts sent by ambitious writers with a view to publication; and we believe Mr. Taylor is entitled to the credit of having recommended Currer Bell's first novel, *Jane Eyre*, to Mr. George Smith, as a book which it was worth while trying a venture with. To have discovered Charlotte Bronte and introduced her to fame is in itself no mean distinction for an ordinary man. About the year 1848 Mr. Taylor came out to Bombay to start a branch house of Smith, Elder & Co., which, under the name of Smith, Taylor & Co., did for many years the principal bookselling and general agency and commission business at the Presidency. Financially, however, the business did not prosper, and, after Mr. Taylor went home for a time in 1859, the London partners determined to wind up the affairs of the Bombay branch.

But Mr. Taylor had made for himself, during these earlier years of his life in Bombay, a literary reputation which proved of great service to him, by bringing out in 1854 and editing the *Bombay Quarterly Review*, a periodical which had but a short career, but which was conducted with marked ability, and, while it flourished, was no unworthy rival of the *Calcutta Review*. It fulfilled, in fact, the aim of its projectors, whose desire was to make it "a valuable instrument in the cause "of the moral and intellectual improvement "of the people;" and its pages can be often referred to with advantage by students of Indian affairs, for Mr. Taylor had the assistance in his work of such men as the Rev. Philip Anderson, Author of "The English in Western "India," of Dr. Wilson, Sir Henry Anderson, Mr. Edward I. Howard, Captain (now Sir George) Wingate, and others. It is a pity that no effort had been made of late years to bring out a new series of this *Review*.

Mr. Taylor remained in England from 1859 till the end of 1861, and during that time he acted as London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, whose proprietor at that time, Mr. John Connon, was, and has always remained, his most intimate friend. Returning to Bombay, Mr. Taylor took up the editorship of the *Gazette*, which he held till the end of 1863, when Mr. Connon sold the paper to its present proprietor and editor. In 1855, on the death of Mr. Brooke, Mr. Taylor was elected Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and two years afterwards, when Dr. Birdwood went home, he was appointed Registrar of the University and Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He also about that time accepted the editorship of the *Bombay Saturday Review* and conducted that paper till its extinction in 1868. The other appointments he held until his death, and last December he was appointed by Sir Philip Wodehouse to the lucrative honorary post of S

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL.

The following is the result of the City and Suburban :—

1. Aldrich.
2. Minister.
3. Oxford Mixture.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

The Manchester Market to-day showed a hardening tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do	9s.
40s Mule Twist	1s.0¾d
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	95¾.
Bar Silver	59¾.

A further sum of 105,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

The heavy mails via Southampton of the 31st ult. were delivered in London yesterday.

Money is in active demand.

Arrivals—Hindostan and Trent.*

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, 29TH APRIL.

Crops generally promise fair. Rain much wanted. Sowing stopped in some parts in consequence. Burdwan division, Bankoora—Slight beneficial rain ; water scarce. Midnapore,—Ten per cent. of Boro rice reported withered for want of water. Rivers are low and irrigation has failed. Dacca division, Backergunge—Crop prospects not good. Patna division, Gya—The outturn of opium is remarkably good.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR, Barrister-at-law, has, we hear, been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the rest of the year, in the room of the late Mr. James Taylor. We congratulate the new Sheriff on his appointment. No one could have better deserved such a stroke of good luck. It may seem that the appointment has been made with almost indecent haste ; but it was necessary to nominate some one to the office immediately, as no process of the High Court can issue without the signature of the Sheriff.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 10TH APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Indus, Commander W. Barratt, arrived in harbour about midnight with the English mails of the 10th instant on board. She sailed from Southampton on the 2nd inst., at 2 P. M. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Maj and Mrs Roberts, 2 infts, 2 European female servants.	Mr A Hutcheons
Mrs Bryant and child	Mr T Figg
Surg C W J Deakin	Mr C Bush
" H H McKay	Mrs McKenzie
" T R Swaine	Capt Simpson
" H Allison	C J Thacker
" J G Collis	Mrs Farrington
" T J H Wilkins	Mr S Syme
" P Thompson	Mr P Smith
" M Bartholomenez	Hr M Hill
Mr G Rie .	Mr W H McDonald
Col Y ung	Mr B Robinson
Capt Farrington and European female servant	Misses (2) Robinson
Major Brown	Mrs Howlett
Capt Hore	Mr Ghyse
Mrs Lucas and ayah	Mr C Roberts
Col and Mrs Bofton	Mrs G Hoggan and child
Mrs Bell and infant	Miss Hoggan
Miss M Manning	Capt Carnegie
	Mr R Landells

FROM VENICE.

Mr Arbuthnot	Col and Mrs Taverner
Col and Mrs Osborn	

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr. Cunningham	Mr Cairns
Mr. Morgan	Dr and Miss Craikshank
Mr. Coghlan	Mr Richey
Mr. Bulfour	

[redacted] SUEZ—Dr Eyre
[redacted]—20 deck passengers.

INTELLIGENCE.

News, April 10.)

mpress of Germany dined with days ago. Prince Bismarck com- ear on April 1. His health is s medical advisers recommend spot in Mid-Germany. There rmidable plot against his poli- h plot both the Ultramontanes ary men are taking part. ns, and suite are expected to way to London on May 3. tunnel between England and , and a meeting of French and s has been held in Paris to re- norrostro was resumed on Good vy guns were brought to bear ions. Details of the recent ing and slaughter to have been unication with the headquar- continues to be interrupted by stated that at the councils of ld in Madrid, Marshal Serrano's through the defiles of Somor practicable. Another plan was ever, the marshal declined to ca are still waging their war , and in some places meet with he Fiji Islands has been formal- bau to England. royal family are at Osborne, e of the Ashantee Naval Brigade ill be held on Southsea Com- fixed by the Corporation of the and ball to be given to the Edinburgh. Dr. Livingstone is expected in . On its arrival it will lie in aphical Society's house in Pic- and will afterwards be buried t the nation's expense. s resigned the office of Attor- been accepted by Sir R. Bag- Generalship has been offered to cuit have excluded Dr. Kenealy a recent meeting held in Lon- Doctor on his conduct in con- rne trial, Mr. Whalley stated t the convict was the real Sir ly denounced the partial tone mming up, which he described ecution. n the farmers and their labourers spect, and a great many of the rike. Upwards of two thousand d as being on strike. eer review has been held at ir passed off rather more tamely Exhibition was opened to the day. Famine Fund now amounts to l regulations for the Staff College r the information and guidance za, a Calcutta ship bound to Lon- off the coast of Boulogne. The rged, and there are hopes of sav- man is making considerable pro- ry, and hopes are entertained that on be able to resume his judicial been made by Arthur Orton's solicitors to the Home Secretary for the purpose of obtaining permission to consult his client relative to the motion to be made by Dr. Kenealy for a new trial early in the ensuing term, but Mr. Cross refuses the application until the attorney states the legal grounds on which he can substantiate his application.

Consols for money, 92¾ to 92¾ ; ditto account (May 5) 92¾ to 92¾

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Dowager Duchess of Leeds ; Sir H. Oglander ; W. von Kaulbach, the celebrated German Painter ; B. Taylor, Esq., late Ben. C.S. ; Lieut.-Col. F. W. Lambert, Ben. Ret. ; Col. J. E. Maudesly, Mad. Ret. ; J. McLenan, M.D., Physician-General, Bo. Ret., J. C. Sanders, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of India ; Lieut.-Col. J. Dixon, late Gren. Guards ; Lieut.-Col. J. Goate, late 35th Regt. ; P. Storr, late E.I.S.C. ; Rear-Admiral Syer ; J. J. Tuck, Esq., D.L. and J.P. for Norfolk and Suffolk ; Surg-Maj. J. Wyatt, C.B., Coldstreams.

MR. B. L. RICE has, we hear, been confirmed in the appointment of Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.

THE Chinese authorities intend shortly to despatch an experimental squadron of two or more of their new fleet, built entirely in China, on a voyage to Europe and America.

THE *Englishman* is informed that Colonel Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps, and not Captain Stephen, of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Umballa Division.

THE Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of having a dollar coined in England to serve as currency in Hongkong, and a memorial has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the colonies on the subject.

WITHOUT any pushing on the part of Government, the Godavery river is, it is stated, gradually becoming a highway of commerce between the East Coast and the Central Provinces. At one place alone, Doomagoodiem, the traffic amounts to more than two lakhs of rupees a year.

WE hear on good authority that consequent on the difference of opinion between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay on the Dock question another Committee has been appointed to reconsider and report on the matter. The Committee, we hear, will comprise Colonels Ballard and Trevor and Mr. LeMesurier.

WE read that one of the All-England Eleven, who have been playing in Australia, has succumbed to colonial hospitality, which it would seem has had a disastrous effect upon him. He had been placed in hospital, suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens* so violent as to require his being confined in a padded room. It is Jupp who is referred to.

A CALCUTTA paper states that there are at present two hundred thousand maunds of Burmah rice, imported by the Government from Rangoon, stored in the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's goods-shed at Sealdah. This enormous accumulation is attributed to the want of room at the Kushtia and Goalundo stations, to which places the grain is destined for transmission.

THE Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta have, says the *Indian Observer*, protested against the age of majority being fixed at eighteen, as proposed by the Maharajah of Vizianagram's Bill. The Society declare that the end of the fifteenth year is the legal age of majority, but that generally majority is recognised in male and female on the first signs of their having attained puberty.

THE *Northern India News* informs us that "news has just come in from Nepaul that Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Revenue Survey, has had a serious quarrel with the Commander-in Chief of the Nepaul Army, who threw down the boundary-marks which the Colonel had built, and refused to allow the boundary-line to be marked out. The Colonel, it is believed, is about to represent the matter to Government."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* to the effect that the Government of India has just borrowed twenty-five lakhs of rupees from Maharajah Scindia. The terms have not yet transpired, but native rumour hath it that the wily Prince has worked upon our economical feelings by declining all interest, merely receiving as an earnest of our friendly feeling, a *cart blanche* sanction to the unrestricted import of breechloaders for the use of his troops.

THE *Pioneer* hears from Loodiana that the village chowkeedars have been impressed as drivers to accompany the mules going to the famine districts, as no men are willing to go. No doubt, remarks our contemporary, this procedure is being carried out at other places. Cannot the starving Bengalee drive a mule ? Surely drivers could be found down there to take over the animals on arrival, instead of sending down more mouths to be fed from a country where grain is plenteous.

FROM the beginning of the new official year the Ghazeepore and the Krontadhi Stud have been abolished, and in consequence the large establishment has been dispensed with. The menial servants, however, have been provided for by the district P. W. D. Horses, cattle, or any live stock that remained undisposed of there on the 31st March last, were sent to Buxar on the 1st instant by boat, leaving behind a scene of gloom and desolation. The final accounts are now being adjusted at Buxar under Captain Rochfort.

THE hearing of a case of some interest,—Mahtab Sing v. Pertab Sing and others, known as the Kuchesur Estate case,—which involves a question as to the right of inheritance to property valued in the plaint at over ninety lakhs of rupees, was, the *Pioneer* tells us, lately concluded before Mr. G. D. Turnbull, the Civil Judge of Meerut. Litigation with respect to this estate has now been on foot for over sixteen years, and it is much to be feared that the oyster will as usual find its way into the hands of the lawyers Judgment has not yet been given.

THE Maharajah of Puttiala, a contemporary thinks, sets a good example to other native States by the great personal interest he takes in opening out good communications throughout his territory. He is not satisfied with a metalled road from the railway to his capital, one all round that city and through the principal gardens, but has designed himself a plan for a road through Nabha to join the grand trunk road at Loodianah, in order to divert some of the trade in his direction, and induce merchants, by giving them a good road, to come through Puttiala, and so improve the commercial condition of his territory.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper says :—The Nizam's State Railway has been completed four miles from Secunderabad, and the ballast train is running daily. The well known Gulburgah Road, on which enormous sums of money have been expended from time to time, is nearly deserted, as all travellers are already taking advantage of proceeding to and from Hyderabad by rail : even the natives with all their prejudices appreciate this mode of travelling. Tents are now pitched near the Hoossain Saugur Tank for the convenience of European travellers. The line, it is said, will be opened for traffic in November, wind and weather permitting : the erection of the station-houses is progressing rapidly.

THE treaty between France and Annam has been finally signed, and contains the following provisions : "The opening of three ports to trade, one of which is Hannoi, in the province of Tonquin. Licence to Europeans to reside and to lease premises, &c., at these three ports of Tonquinese territory, under the protection of a French Consul and a garrison of 100 men. Free circulation in the interior of the kingdom by means of passports *vised* by the Consul. Authority for transit of Chinese produce through Tonquin. Free toleration of the Catholic religion throughout the kingdom. Payment to Spain by the Annamite Government of an indemnity of one million dollars. Cession on the part of France to the Annamite Government of five steamers of 500 h.p., one hundred cannon and 1,000 breech-loaders. Interdiction to the King of Annam, in case of troubles in the interior, of having recourse to any other power but France."

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWUR, 27TH APRIL.

I THINK it was Paley who remarked, when speaking of proportioning one thing to another, that "a giant or a pigmy could not have milked goats, reaped corn, or mowed grass." I am led into the recollection of that observation by reading a news-letter in the *Indian Statesman* of the 24th inst., professing to be written by a Gentleman sojourning at this Hill. That very interesting communication finds fault with your humble correspondent for speaking about the scarcity of water at Mahableshwur, and wrongly states that I complained of a "water famine" actually now existing. I think what I really did say was that water was "scarce," the station badly supplied, and that "a water famine is upon the cards." To this I adhere, and do not flinch from the tone of warning I then adopted, for water is not found in plenty this year, and may run short unless carefully husbanded. But in returning to my text, that "a giant or a pigmy" could not do so and so, I may be permitted to observe that the writer of the above letter evidently cannot appreciate the comfort and blessing of water, and that if we must not expect a pigmy to reap corn, neither must we expect one of the great unwashed to be able to give you an opinion as to what quantity of water a gentleman requires for the purposes of domestic consumption and cleanly ablution. The economical correspondent of the *Statesman* says he pays at Mahableshwur one rupee and eight annas per month for one pakhal of water per day. That he and a friend, three servants, and a horse are freely supplied upon this ration of water. Now it is not for me to contradict this plain statement, but I may be permitted to observe that such a quantity of water would not supply one bath per day for two persons, nor sufficiently water a horse and provide for the wants of three servants. I do most sincerely hope that this gentleman, whoever he may be, will keep at a respectful distance from the visitors here, for I cannot help thinking that his economical habits must render him a very "*high*" individual, and that most of the Mahableshwur gentry who do indulge morning and evening in the luxury of soap and tub would much prefer his room to his company, offensive as such would naturally be by reason of the one rupee eight annas water famine, by which he, friend, horse, and servants evidently appear to be surrounded. I much fear that the Mahableshwur visitors will not set up Mr. Pakhal as their model of a properly washed person, but that they will rather be inclined to think that as a giant cannot milk a goat neither can even a well-intending unsoaped gentleman properly prescribe the proper quantity of aqueous fluid necessary for one accustomed to bathe daily. A person evidently possessed of such uncombed habits, must have contracted a habit of body of a most insalubrious kind, and his making the fact known can only tend to getting him a wide berth at Mahableshwur and to rendering the evidence he tendered (in opposition to facts) of very little weight. I now pass on to other matter, feeling sure that the writer who speaks so feelingly of his "irritated mind," "weary body," and "troubled mind," will regret that he also exposed to view his opinions upon the water question.

The cinchona gardens are doomed at Mahableshwur. Enormous sums of money have been spent upon them, but it is now alleged by a gentleman of experience who came round from Madras some months ago to report upon the plantation that the chances of success are very small. All the plants he finds became diseased after the fourth year, and so it is concluded that quinine will not grow upon these hills. I think the experiments have hardly had a sufficient testing and that another trial would be worth the expense. The establishment need not be large now that the plants are growing up, and as the dwelling-houses, green-houses, and offices, and laying out the plantation cost much money, it would be a pity I think to allow all to fall into decay and to at once give up the attempt. Quinine is so valuable and costly a medicine that Government would be justified in keeping up the place a little longer in the hope of a good result. A practical man accustomed to cinchona growing is required, and such a person it ought not to be hard to find. The plantation is beautifully situated, and is one of the most attractive spots near at hand. The Yenna river flows by it, and in the rains the waterfalls are truly a grand sight. It is a favourite spot for picnics, and beneath the tall cliffs of the charming Yenna and in the solitude of its deep valleys, one can easily forget that he is near civilization, and almost realize the dream of Robinson Crusoe and start at the wild echo of his own voice.

Mahableshwar this year mourns for a queen, who a dynasty. The Ranee of Sattara died some months ago, and was gathered to her fathers amidst the scenery of the Deccan highlands. She passed away without leaving a son to close her eyes or a daughter to weep over her manes. Last year she visited His Excellency the Governor here, and you published a long account of the pomp, glitter, and Eastern splendour in which she made her entry to this station. Some time before the death of Her Highness she selected a male child as her successor, but I learn that Government will not sanction the act of adoption. The Government are no doubt right, for the sovereignty of Sattara ceased in 1848. This of course will not bar any testamentary disposition of private estate the Ranee may have made for the benefit of the boy whom she wished to succeed her, and report says she has fully protected his interests. I must tread lightly over the ashes of the dead, and if possible speak well of them ; but I regret that popular rumour does not enable me to laud the memory of the departed royal lady, who I fear hastened her end by intemperate indulgence and by a too fond liking for Mr. John Exshaw, who has the reputation of doing much harm.

In my last letter I told you of the trick the natives have of constantly firing the jungle. In vain I sought for a reason for their burning the hill sides, as the ashes could not there be made useful for agricultural purposes, as on the abrupt and perpendicular steppes of the mountains no farming operations can be carried out. I have now ascertained that the cause of these nightly conflagrations is owing to the operation of the mudhwallahs. These fellows go in quest of honey, and when they have found out a bee-swarm and a settlement of these industrious insects they fire the jungle all round. The bees are thus thrown into the greatest consternation and fly about until they are utterly consumed. For the sake of 15 or 20 lbs. of honey hundreds of acres of grass, with young trees, underwood, and sometimes the stately lords of the forest are often destroyed. The fire, however, is often not strong enough to more than clear the large timber. Such wholesale destruction for such a very small gain is disgraceful and ought to be severely punished.

I have been questioning some of the old natives with a view of finding out if residence here during the monsoon is as dangerous to life as is generally represented. I am informed that it never ceases to rain for four months, but that the native residents do not suffer. In proof of this my informant, an old mallee, attracted my notice to the fact that his class, the Bunnians in the bazaar, and likewise the Chinamen who live here all the year round, are all of them noted for good health. Europeans would find residence here difficult in the monsoons, as butchers, bakers, and the Parsee traders all forsake the place, and supplies would be difficult to obtain.

Many people have thought that farming might be rendered profitable on the slopes of these hills. This is not so, for crops do not thrive here owing to the long and steady rainfall, and the high winds which blast many crops in flower. The potatoe is the only vegetable substance grown here which has ever commanded a sale and a good price. But the expense of transport has prevented extensive growth or speculation. If rain does not fall at the proper time the crop is lost, and so, after many enquiries, I have come to the conclusion that Mahableshwar can never be rendered useful, save as a place of resort and for the sake of change of air. There may be, and possibly are, other hills in the neighbourhood the fields of which could be ploughed into farms ; but of this I cannot now speak. Panchgunny, some twelve miles distant, has produced excellent coffee, and is celebrated for its delicious peaches. I am inclined to think from all I have heard of that place, that its climate is in favour of farming speculations. But no one takes an interest in that lone mountain spot, the resources of which, if developed, might astonish the Indian legislator who jogs on in the old curry and rice fashion without a thought for the future or a regret for the lost opportunities of the past.

The new road, or as it is sometimes called "Fitz-Gerald's Folly Path," is not yet open. It was long ago to have opened up communication with Mhar and thus have made Bombay much nearer and more easy of access. But the dreams of that Rt. Hon'ble child of gay fortune are not yet realized, and when thousands and lakhs of rupees shall have been expended upon its construction, the chances are largely in favour of its never being used at all, and of its falling into speedy decay. However, it gives bread to the few hundred coolies employed upon it ; and even if it never proves a reproductive work it may yet as a public one, for a while keep starvation away from the door of a few coolies.

The station may now be said to be in the height of its season. Moonlight parties at Bella Vista, and badminton and croquet in the grounds of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief are amongst recent gaieties. The latter party, a most successful one, was given on the 24th inst., and Mahableshwur "gathered then her beauty and her chivalry," when suddenly the rain came down and threatened to spoil everything. However, no cats, dogs, or pitchforks made their way through the floodgates of heaven, and Sol, bursting through the temporary hazy clouds, dried up the ground, and badminton went on until nearly 7 o'clock as gaily as if the foggy mantle of the skies had never been shawled upon the broad shoulders of Mahableshwur. Tea for the ladies, sherry and pegs for the men, and light refreshments for all, were bountifully provided in a large tent, and two of His Excellency's numerous aide-de-camps and a host of goodly men did all they could to make the occasion pleasureable to the fascinating softer half of creation, who mustered in great strength to wield the mallet and the battledoor, despite the dark vapours which at one time threatened to make them house birds for the evening. More gaiety looms in the distance. Mr. Cook and other gentlemen interested in the histrionic art are, I hear, engaged in making arrangements for a tragedy and a comedy to be represented upon the boards of the station theatre. As I have not been in the green-room I cannot tell you what the selected plays are, but I have no doubt that "piece" and performers will receive a hearty welcome and that the audience will be gratified.

The roads this year are in excellent condition, and several new paths appear to have been cut.

The Governor's Band has arrived and plays occasionally near the croquet ground, which makes the evenings pass away very cheerily.

The monsoon breezes appear to have set in last evening, and the night was deliciously cool. After the hot days, from which people have suffered very much, the change has been most delightful. I think a permanent coolness may now be expected.

Bombay is not strongly represented this year at the hill. There are only about five or six Bombaywallahs here, while Poona and Kirkee have sent up nearly all their swells. I suppose, however, that when the Courts close and it grows a little more caloric we shall have a rush of simmered Ducklanders invading the mountain, for the purpose of going through a process of refrigeration.

The tigers are most anxiously waiting the arrival of the owner of last year's "death-dealing Hollis," and they wonder why he is so late. One can hardly fancy that the joys of six and eight pence can outweigh the glory of killing and skinning your own "man-eater" and of act ually rejoicing in veritable "speedy execution." We have no mighty hunter here now, so send up the sportive Hollis to slay the beasts of the forest or put salt on their tails.

On they come, more people are pouring into Mahableshwur, so that the quiet retreat will soon be like a city in a forest. Sometimes I feel inclined to say—

"Is it not better then to be alone,
And love earth only for its earthly sake ?"

But whenever I dare to give expression to such views, I am told—and I admit very justly—that society has its claims and the members of it their duties, and so I occasionally fling myself into gaiety in obedience to custom, which is, I fear, somewhat an act of conventional hypocrisy. It may be all very well for the youth of the place, and very wise for those who have individual claims to press to be always ready to buzz round bigwigs and dance before the altar of Eastern patronage ; but, while I am neither saint nor cynic, I confess that the bow-wow of an English fox-hound and a good library have far greater charms for me than even the "wirling to a Saxon tune" in the "ambrosial" waltz, or lingering out hours of idleness in gilded saloons filled with the courtiers of the hour. Mahableshwur is a place to enjoy nature in her wildness and her solitudes instead of in the drawing-room. The eagle thoughts of your childhood return to you, your spirit revives, and your aspirations become pure and lofty. You forget here the cold sting of officialism, and the cruel private resentments which "dwell in mortal minds." As you gaze down the mighty and abrupt cliffs of the Deccan which hang over the valleys of the Concan, and watch the chaotic, irregular, and unchiselled monuments of earth's primeval day, your heart must be more than stone, if, amidst the grandeur and the silence of these rugged rocks, memory does not bring back to you the sparkling moments of your youthful life. India, it is said, blunts affection and blots out home fireside memories, but I think the effect produced upon the mind by the loneliness and commanding mysteries of the secluded spots of this hill regilds the heart and soul with freshness, and gives back to them that yearning and affectionate tenderness which grew in our bosoms when our young mothers rocked us in our cradles and afterwards warned us to avoid the acrimony and animosities so frequently met with in Colonial life.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS [redacted] "BOMBAY GAZETT[redacted]

WITH a view to create a syst[redacted] though very successful in Eng[redacted] veloped in India, we propose *low rates for cash payments*, [redacted] two or three lines relating to such matters [redacted] sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out at Trimbuck Purshotum Street, but it was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, per extra s. s. Adria, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st proximo, at 1 P. M.—C. A. STUART, Post Master.

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—This gentleman, who was formerly a Judge of the Small Causes Court, proceeds to England by the mail of Monday next, where he intends to stay about six months.

CHEATING.—A man named Curreem Ruttonsee appeared before Mr. Ryan yesterday, and obtained a summons against a Khoja named Veersee Nuthoo, whom he charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 100.

ABSCONDED.—A man named Nubeechund Mookunjee reported to the police that on Tuesday a Hinooo woman absconded, taking with her ornaments belonging to him valued at Rs. 400. Enquiries are being instituted as to the whereabouts of the accused.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Third Magistrate, a Mahomedan named Shaik Mahomed Shaboodeen, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a sheet, the property of one Vullib Nubi, and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE YEOLA MUNICIPALITY.—Mr. Erskine, president, and the members of the Yeola Municipality in the Nassick Collectorate, have applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 9,000 for the purpose of carrying out an extension of the Yeola water-works and of bringing the water into the heart of the town.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, a Goanese named Rodrigue de Souza was charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, and assaulting a woman. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MR. HINGLEY.—Mr. E. Hingley, Chief Clerk to the Police Courts, Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions, and Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, has been granted two months' privilege leave of absence from the 5th May next, and Mr. Horace W. Barker, Senior Judicial Clerk, has been appointed to act for Mr. Hingley during his absence.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening :—

Grand March	H. Milars.
Quadrille ..... After dark	Coote.
Selection ..... Giovano D'Arco	Verdi.
Waltz ..... Soldaten Seider	Gungle.
Selection ..... Faust	Godfrey.
Galop ..... Valentine	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MARATHI NEWSPAPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—There are twelve Anglo-Marathi and seventeen Marathi newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency. Of the Anglo-Marathi newspapers, three are published in Bombay, three in Poona, two in Tanna, two in Sattara, one in Ratnagherry, one in Belgaum ; and of the Marathi newspapers, three are published in Bombay, one in Ahmednugger, two in Sattara, one in Jaunkhundi, two in Sholapore, one in Dhoolia, one in Alibag, one in Nassick, one in Kuliadghee, two in Dharwar, one in Ratnagherry, and one in Tanna.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY meeting of members of the Municipal Corporation was appointed to be held yesterday afternoon for the transaction of miscellaneous business according to the notice published in the papers. Mr. A. J Forbes was in the chair. There were eighteen members present, two fewer than the number required to form a *quorum*.

The chairman said as he believed it was proposed to adjourn, he might say that they could resolve to adjourn whether there was a *quorum* present or not.

Dr. Blaney said he would, with the permission of the chairman, make a proposition on this melancholy occasion when the news had reached them of the death of the Sheriff of Bombay, a gentleman well-known and highly respected, who had been for a very long time an active member of the Bench of Justices and subsequently a member of this Corporation. He thought he should carry the meeting with him when he proposed that, in respect to his memory, they should adjourn until the day after to-morrow (Friday the 1st May) ; and as another meeting was to be held that day, the business could be conducted at the same time.

The proposition, which was seconded by the Hon'ble Narayan Wasudewjee, was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. CHALDEA.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, and Captain W. Fentiman, commander of the P. & O. steamship Mooltan, as nautical assessor, re-assembled yesterday morning at the Fort Police Court to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the B. I. S. N. Company's steam-ship Chaldea, whilst in mid-channel course off Vingorla, in command of Captain Lewis, on a coasting voyage from Bombay to Calcutta.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Government, Mr. Rimington (Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared on behalf of the owners and Captain of the Chaldea.

Captain John Thomas Lewis, re-called and re-sworn, said—When the Gaekwar first struck I was on the after-part of the bridge, about 60 feet from the standing-[redacted] which the officer on watch was, and on the [redacted] level. I gave the order to stop the engines when I reached the second officer, and he then informed me that he had already given the order. I had run towards him to give this order, and also to ascertain what the soundings were. When I shaped my course for mid-channel I took the bearings of the Square Rock and the Vingorla Lighthouse, and laid them down on the chart, and I thought that would take me into mid-channel ; but there were no landmarks of which I could make use ? I did not then take the bearing of Neutee Point. I did not entirely follow Taylor's directions, because I thought they would take me too near to the rock and to the westward of my course. The Chaldea was recently docked, and her bottom painted with Peacock's paint.

Isaac Smale sworn—I am a diver in the service of the P. and O. Company. About the 25th of March last I went to where the Chaldea was on the beach near Kokra. She was lying a little on the port side with her stern very much above her bows. The water was just washing over her bow at highwater, and her propeller was a little under the water. I went down first on the port side, and made an examination there, but I could find no traces of damage on that side. I then went down on the starboard side, just opposite the bridge, and a little forward of the bridge I saw a fracture, of which I produce a sketch as correct as I could make it under water. The rent on the starboard side was 50 feet long by 4 feet 6 at the widest part forward, 3 feet 9 at the widest part near the engine-room, and the width of one plate at the narrowest part. I went through the ship's side and came out again. I noticed no other damage. I made an examination every day, but only found a quantity of sand in the spare bunkers and main hold. The fracture commenced at about fifteen inches from the engine-room bulkhead, which was slightly fractured inside.

Henry Warner said—I command H. M.'s steamer Dalhousie. I visited the scene of this accident and surveyed the rock on Monday the 20th April inst. This was my first visit to the rock, but I have since been to the rock two or three times. I ascertained the position of the rock by angles and bearings as well as at transit with Tiger Hill or with 15 the rock by a native fisherman. The tide was at low-water when I approached this rock, and I took the Dalhousie within a quarter of a mile of it. I could see the water breaking over it. To the northward, a few yards off, there were two fathoms : to the eastward, westward and southward 3, 4 and 5. These soundings were obtained by boat, and I was in the boat. The rock was a whole-backed rock, studded with pinnacles, and was about [redacted] yards in circumference. On the top of it I saw about three feet of the iron plate of a vessel. I put a line through the rivet holes, and tried to remove the iron, but I failed, as it was too firmly embedded. At low-water spring-tides this rock is just awash. I waited there till nearly half-flood, and the water all round was perfectly smooth and it was not possible to detect that there was a hidden danger there. This rock is not marked on any of the charts which I have seen. On the coast chart it is two-thirds of the way across the channel to the eastward, and on the large-scale charts it is just on the line of demarkation of foul ground. The bearings of the rock are Nente Fort S. 72 E., Square Rock N. 21 W., Vingorla Rock Lighthouse S. 14 W., Tiger Hill and Nenti Fort in transit puts a vessel on it. On going up the channel I used Taylor's directions. I steered through the channel with Nenti Fort E. by S. and anchored in nine fathoms with that bearing. Tiger Hill was well open to the southern of Nenti Fort. I was then right in mid-channel.

To the Court—The Dalhousie drew 14 feet 6 to 15 aft by 11 forward. I believe our officers have been constantly in the habit of using this channel. I understood this from Captains Hewett and Morland. If I had been going through this channel I would have preferred borrowing on the northern side of the channel in five fathoms water, rather on the side near Karil, where there are 9 fathoms water, but where there is a rock awash. Before this accident happened, I would not consider it rash for a man to take this channel, using Taylor's marks. There was some flesh-colored paint visible on the plates, which were considerably rusty, and I have no doubt they belonged to the Chaldea.

Cathcart Craigie Douglas Hutchinson sworn—I am Commander of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Knrrachee. I know this coast pretty well ; I have been in the habit of going up and down it for the last nine years off and on. I know the Karilke Chal Channel. I have been through it six times, and I have used it to save time. I have taken the steamers Euphrates and Arcot through it. The Euphrates drew 12 feet and the Arcot 16 feet when I took them through this channel. The mark I use are Nenti Fort E. by S. and Tiger Hill well open to the southward. I find that this gives me the middle channel. I never heard of this rock before, and I never saw it. The last time I went through at low-water, I always remain on the bridge going through this channel. I do not consider the passage a dangerous one, but only requiring care. If I were sure of my compasses, I would take this passage when landmarks were not visible.

To the Court—If I were coming down to Vingorla from Bombay in the afternoon, and wished to land passengers before dark. I would take this passage without hesitation. When I went through this passage in the Arcot, she drew 16 feet water, and had troops on board.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned to consider their decision till to-morrow (Friday.)

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nuutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and so'd in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN NEWS.

DEFALCATION IN THE 89th REGIMENT.—Colour Sergeant Fenton, 89th P. V. Regiment, who was tried this week for fraud and misappropriating company's money to the amount of one rupee ten annas, has been convicted and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, 336 days' imprisonment with hard labour and placed under stoppages. Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor, R. A., was President of the Garrison Court Martial which tried Private Fenton, and Lieutenant McMurray, Acting Adjutant, 89th, prosecuted.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

HORSE CASE.—A few issues back we gave particulars of an accident that happened to that well known racer "Toujours Pret." The owner has had the animal examined by two Veterinary Surgeons, who have stated it as their opinion that owing to the shock the horse must have met with, it will not be fit to meet its engagement for some months to come. This being a source of loss to the owner, Mr. Joseph, we hear that he has instructed his solicitor at Calcutta to sue the Railway Company for damages. A suit has accordingly been filed for Rs. 1,500.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.—We learn that sometime since Mr. T. Sturrock, acting Under-Secretary to Government, and Honorary Secretary of the Madras Cosmopolitan Club, applied to the Secretary of State for India, requesting that all publications of interest to India might be supplied to the Club free of charge. We are not surprised to learn that the Marquis of Salisbury has not seen fit to grant the rather liberal request, and declines to place the State under any such unnecessary expenditure. When Mr. Sturrock left for Ootacamund, we understand that Captain Tyrell, the present Government Agent at Chepauk, very kindly undertook the post of Honorary Secretary to the Cosmopolitan Club.—*Madras Athenæum.*

SOLDIERS ASSAULTED BY MUSSULMANS.—We learn that on the evening of the 22nd instant, two gunners of the D Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery went out for a walk to the vegetable market at Ulsoor, and while speaking to a native girl, who was selling vegetables, were all of a sudden assaulted by some Mussulman vegetable venders, who struck them with bamboo canes One of the gunners received a severe cut on the back of his left ear, the wound inflicted being about an inch and a half long. Not a single police-officer was near when these men were assailed. The news subsequently reached the police, and on their arrival they ordered the two men to go to barracks, pending enquiries that would be instituted. The principal assailant is to be prosecuted.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A sect of Brahmins in Allahabad, which had been long notorious for vices under the cloak of religion, has, it appears, turned a new leaf, and enacted the following rules for its guidance :—"That every parent shall send his son to school up to the age of twen

martial strength, and to have an army where quality should atone for quantity? It was so in India. There, all duties beyond actual fighting were relegated to inferior men and every British soldier was to be found in his place in the time of battle. Numbers no doubt would tell, and a body of infantry, however good, would be of but little use against a force three or four times its size. But the army of the future should be, he thought, an army of horsemen, not merely cavalry, nor merely mounted riflemen, but both in the highest degree of perfection combined—an army that should be able to ride down any cavalry brought against it, and at the same time be able to operate with rapidity and in any direction against infantry. Such a force, landed on the Continent under an able leader, might ride from from one end of Europe to the other. Suppose that it met the enemy even 100,000 strong, part dismounted would be directed to drive the flank back, while the reserve coming up would join in the pursuit, driving back the beaten enemy across and upon their own line. This idea has been formed from what occurred in the American war, where a small body of mounted infantry had produced an effect far beyond their numerical strength. The general idea was that mounted riflemen should act as auxiliaries to the rest of the army; but, in fact, the rest of the army should act as auxiliaries to the first line of these horsemen. As to the cost, of course there would be a revolution in the mode of pay, and of recruiting, if such a plan as this was carried into effect; but, after all, the mere amount of pay was but a slight item in the Army Estimates. Foreign nations were not likely to take the plan from us; if they did, indeed, it would be the greatest proof of its efficacy—they were too much wedded to their own conscription and vast organized armaments, and would still, if war should once again unhappily arise, give us the chance of trying what has been so often and so successfully tried in India, and now but lately in the woods and jungles of Africa—the chances of skill against numbers.

His Royal Highness, in thanking Colonel Chesney for his able and most interesting speech, remarked that there was one point to which he should like to draw the lecturer's attention. He had said that in the present state of public feeling any great and additional expense for our Army would not be allowed, but this proposed plan of his would most certainly entail considerable expense. Pay was, indeed, but a small item, but transport was a very large one, and such an Army as he advocated would require an immense force of transport, to say nothing of the difficulty of mounting the men; for though he himself did not believe in the alleged decrease in the supply of horses, there could not be two opinions as to the increase in the price.

No gentlemen being desirous to take part in the discussion invited by his Royal Highness, the meeting then separated.

THE COAL PROSPECTS OF ENGLAND.

(*Economist.*)

The following interesting statements as to the statistics, future supply, and probable price of coal, were made by Mr. Hunt, the Keeper of Mining Records, during the recent debate before the Statistical Society, on the proposal of Sir Rowland Hill to establish a coal tax. The statements as to the depth at which coal can be worked, and the means taken to have accurate statistics, are of especial interest at the present time:—

Mr. Robert Hunt said, it was never stated by the Coal Commission that the coal supply of England was nearly exhausted, and any inference drawn from such an assumption must be an incorrect one. In the report of that commission, a computation by an actuary was inserted from which it appeared that if the population increased at such and such rates, the coalfields would last so long, so that if the population increased to such an extent that a man could scarcely find standing room, then the coal supply would be reduced to something like a hundred years. Such a state of things could not, however, by any possibility, come to pass. It was certain that our known coal areas would yield all that was required for several hundreds of years to come. Beyond these there is an untouched mass of coal extending from near Morpeth on the north, to the Tees on the south, and three miles out into the German Ocean. It was now contemplated to commence opening up that supply. The South Staffordshire, the Shropshire, and a portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire coalfields might not last more than fifty or one hundred years, so as to be usefully productive, but the result would only be the removal of the iron industry to other parts of the kingdom. Probably a great coal area existed around the Nottinghamshire coalfield untouched; the same is shire, and extending to South Wales, there was an enormous area into which the pick of the coalheaver had never been driven. Again, it had been stated that it was not at all likely that coal could be worked beyond 4,000 feet in depth, without such difficulty as would enormously increase the cost; but in the neighbourhood of Charleroi, in Belgium, coal is worked without any difficulty at nearly 4,000 feet. It had again and again been urged that the depth at which mines could be worked would be limited by the heat, which increased according to the depth. It had somehow or other become customary to estimate that rate of increase as being one degree in every 50 feet continuously to all depths; but he had, he believed, measured the temperature at greater depths than almost any other man, and the result of his measurements by no means confirmed that theory, but rather tended to show that the increase of temperature was in a diminishing ratio; that from a depth below the surface, where it was constant, to 100 fathoms, the increase was one degree in 50 feet; that in the next 100 fathoms it was one degree in 70 feet; and that in the third hundred it was one degree in 85 feet. Similar results had also been arrived at by Mr. Robert Were Fox. Of course these results were completely opposed to the opinion that the earth was formerly a molten mass thrown off into space, the outside of which had been gradually cooling ever since; but if the figures he had given were correct, the temperatures at enormous depths would be by no means so high as was commonly computed. It was known that in South Wales seams of coal existed at a depth of nearly twice 4,000 feet, and even supposing the heat to be as great as some people imagined, he believed that very heat would be found to be an engineering agent which would assist in the processes of ventilation so as to produce a temperature sufficiently low to enable men to work there with no great difficulty. It was quite certain that there was no necessity for any additional inducement to a manufacturer to economise his coal, a slight increase in price was sufficient for that. It had been assumed by Mr. Mundella's Committee on Coal that a large increase in the consumption of coal by the manufacturers of iron, was one of the causes of the present high prices, but he was in a position to show most conclusively the fallacy of that view. In 1871 there were produced in this kingdom 6,627,179 tons of pig iron. Three tons of coal were computed as being required for the production of one ton of pig iron, and consequently 19,881,537 tons were stated to have been used in 1871. The following estimate was based on returns furnished by nearly all the ironmasters in the kingdom. The returns for 1872 were now completed—only six small works in South Staffordshire having neglected to furnish returns, and an estimate had been made for them by some of the ironmasters of the district. The total production of pig iron in 1872 amounted to 6,741,299 tons, so that the increase over 1871 was exceedingly small. There was, however, a decrease in the quantity of coal used, for whereas in 1871 there were three tons of coal required for the production of one ton of pig iron, in 1872 only 51 cwt. of coal per ton of pig iron were used, so that the total quantity consumed was reduced to 17,199,312 tons. Some economy must therefore have been effected in the use of coal in blast furnaces. The returns as to merchant iron were not complete, but he had every reason to believe that in that branch of industry some economy, but not to the same extent, had resulted from the improvements introduced into the manufacture of iron. He was, however, quite certain that no mechanical methods could effects so great an economy in the use of coal as carefulness on the part of the stoker. This was proved by the results of the system of emulation introduced amongst the steam engineers of the Cornish mines by the late Mr. John Taylor. Where a certain premium had been offered to the stoker upon the quantity of coal he saved, the result had always been satisfactory. In 1872, according to the inspector's returns, the output of coal was 123,497,316 tons; in 1871 it was 117,352,028 tons, showing an actual excess in 1872 over 1871 of 6,145,288 tons. He believed, however, that this statement was higher than the real quantities, but the recent Coal Mines Regulation Act had taken away from him the power of verification by personal inquiries which he formerly possessed. He knew from experience that some men were disposed to misrepresent the quantity of coal produced by their collieries. He had now established another check, though he was not quite sure that it would be a satisfactory one. He had asked the assistance of all the railway and canal companies, and from the Custom house he could obtain the quantities of coal which passed either from port to port in the British Islands or to foreign ports. All the large coal-carrying lines had furnished him with returns of the quantities of coal carried in 1871 and 1872, but he could not get the quantities carried from the collieries directly to the works by private lines, by teams, or carts. The returns from the railways, however, showed that there was in 1872 an actual increase in the distribution of coal over 1871 of upwards of 5,000,000 tons. It was therefore probable that the increase of 6,145,000 tons, as shown by the inspector's returns, was not far from the truth. It would be a most lamentable thing to check for a single moment, by anything like taxation, the produce of the great coalfields. He was perfectly satisfied that the present high price was merely a temporary state of affairs, although probably the low price of a few years back would not be again reached. Mr. I. Lothian Bell had shown that a cost of something like 1s 6d per ton upon every ton raised must be the consequence of the increased wages and other costs of working up to the present time. The cost due to the increased depth and extension of the workings must always continue to increase; but the accidental circumstances which gave rise to the present unnaturally high price, must in a short time give way to a better system regulating the relation between the master and the man, and between the coalowner and the public.

THE REORGANISATION OF SANDHURST.

Every well-wisher of the army must have been delighted to learn from Mr. Gathorne Hardy's reply to Captain Damer's question that a change is to take place in the present system of sending young officers to Sandhurst after serving some time with their regiments. Mr Hardy said that when he came into office he found that arrangements for effecting that change were already far advanced. That even Lord Cardwell should have become convinced that his scheme had failed is not surprising, for the failure was palpable and complete. The plan was radically bad. Scandal after scandal took place, the conduct of some of the pupils was a discredit to the profession, and the general tone of these young men was worse than that of a middle-class school. Drinking and gambling were common, horse-play in the mess-room frequent. The staff of the college were treated with covert impertinence, and at length matters culminated in the burning of the doors of some of the sleeping-rooms and the sticking of bayonets into the dummy drumheads in the entrance. Everybody abused the institution—both those who belonged to it and others who were able to look at the matter dispassionately. In fact, failure had been predicted from the first; but Lord Cardwell, fond of theories and theorists, and profoundly ignorant of military feelings—we may add of human nature generally—was obstinate and persisted in trying to force his educational pill down the throats of the army. At length even he was obliged to admit that his experiment had broken down, and proceeded to recast the arrangements of Sandhurst. Matters were in this state when Lord Cardwell left the War Office, and his successor determined to bring Sandhurst into greater harmony with common sense and military requirements. The particulars of his scheme have not yet been disclosed, but it is believed that in future all those who pass for the army will be gazetted unattached sub-lieutenants, and will be posted to regiments after, instead of before, going through a course at the War School. We understand, also, that the new arrangements will come not operation on the 1st April. We are too glad to have got rid of Lord Cardwell's Sandhurst on any terms to be very critical as to that which is to be substituted for it. Mr. Gathorne Hardy may not devise a perfect system, but it is impossible that it can be worse than the one the last moments of which are now happily numbered. To expect that a young man after enjoying the pride of exercising military command for a year—after tasting the social pleasures and enjoying the freedom of manhood for a year—would patiently submit to school discipline again and cheerfully place his neck under a yoke which he fancied he had got rid of for ever was not only unreasonable but silly. Everybody said so, and these predictions were confirmed almost as soon as the War School was opened, but Lord Cardwell, like a true *doctrinaire*, chose to ignore facts, and to despise the counsels of practical men. Only last Friday a young officer, beloved in his regiment for his gentlemanly conduct and desire to do that which is right, was sacrificed as a victim to Lord Cardwell's incapacity, and sentenced to lose about a year's seniority. We have not a word to say in extenuation of acts of insubordination, and fully admit the necessity of punishing those who are guilty of them; but, we ask, is not blame also due to the founder of a system which could not but produce such acts. We are, however, too glad to bury in oblivion Lord Cardwell's military administration to wish to dwell on the faults for which it was chiefly remarkable, and prefer infinitely to look forward with hope to the future. Mr. Hardy's ideas are evidently more reasonable than those of his predecessor, and will probably put the cart before the horse. It is difficult to see how any profitable instruction in military law, fortification, military history, and military topography, can be imparted when the student is perfectly ignorant of the elements of the art of war, knows nothing of military organisation and discipline, and perhaps has never even seen a battalion, a squadron, or a battery. As well might we expect to train sailors at an institution situated on the Peak. In our opinion theory and practice ought to go hand in hand, and the best school, in every sense, is the regiment. That instruction could be carried on regimentally we are certain, but if that suggestion be deemed impracticable it would certainly be perfectly feasible to arrange for a combination of regimental and garrison education. In conclusion, we must express our regret that there seems to be no thought of re-establishing the old Sandhurst of twenty-five years ago. It did not cost the country a farthing, gave a good and—to officers' sons—a cheap education, and inculcated, at an age when impressions are most easily received, habits of discipline which were never afterwards forgotten.

THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

There is one extremely vulgar, or at all events unromantic, argument against Cæsarism or personal government of any kind of which we are convinced the world does not take enough account, and that is the liability of the person to fall sick, and sick with disease which does not always betray itself. This has been observed in cases of insanity, and is in many despotisms provided against, an insane despot usually dying from some cause which is thenceforward a subject of more or less whispering talk. It is none the less real, however, in cases where it attacts less notice, or is recognised only after life has past. William the Third's manner, which nearly cost him his throne, his chronic peevishness with everybody, was probably the result of life long indigestion, from which he recovered only when unusual physical exertion was required. The eccentricties of Czar Paul, which altered the whole course of history, were undoubtedly due to madness just as the excessive severity of Czar Nicholas was due to the hereditary hypochondriasis which ultimately made his defeat seem to himself so severe that he died of a "broken heart." The feebleness of will shown by the First Napoleon in the later stages of his career, and his irrational, and as it were cruel, irritability at St. Helena, were due in part at all events to incipient cancer of the stomach—the disease of which he ultimately died—and the pain of which probably explains his use before Waterloo of the strong stimulants found in his carriage. Stone undoubtedly paralysed the energies of the Third Napoleon during his last campaign, and rendered him incapable of contending against the mad orders which came from Paris—orders against which he protested, and which he undoubtedly, if in full health, would have annulled. And we should not wonder in the least if many of the signs which have marked Prince Bismarck lately—his irritability, his unprovoked but dangerous bitterness of speech, his restlessness about difficulties, and particularly about the Papacy—were due in large measure to an undeveloped fit of gout. That he had a strong or even a dangerous attack of gout upon him lately is quite certain, and all his mental symptoms would in the case of any private person have been set down to "gout in the system," and would not have affected the world at all. As it is, they have added a new bitterness to German relations with France, have made trouble with Russia, and have placed Parliamentary Government in Germany in the greatest jeopardy. Prince Bismarck is so completely the centre of his own system that it appears unable to go on without him, that Parliament will not pass his bills without modifications which destroyed their meaning—the ecclesiastical bills excepted—and that the Emperor is constrained to threaten that if his military reform is still opposed, he is ready to repeat his old practice, form his army without the Deputies' consent, and rely in the end on a success under which a law of indemnity would be certain. An attack of gout, in fact, may cost Germany the agreement hitherto intact between her Paliament and her Emperor.—*Economist.*

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion, and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore, (Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists. Note.—No use and trade mark on each bottle.

M. LECOCQ'S NEW OPERA.

BRUSSELS, Saturday Night, March 21.

The first representation of Mons. Lecocq's latest operatic work, *Giroflé-Giroflá*, took place to-night at the Alcazar Theatre before a very crowded audience. It is an opera bouffe, in three acts, and although the composer's name had not been publicly announced in Brussels the greatest portion of the available places in the theatre had been secured ten days in advance. The scene in *Giroflé-Giroflá* is laid in a town on the southern coast of Spain, at the time when that country was under the domination of the Moors, and occasionally receiving rather disagreeable visits from neighbouring Moorish pirates. The Spanish governor of the town, who rejoiced in the name of Don Bolero d'Alcarazas, had two daughters—twins—respectively named Giroflé and Giroflá. The first named was engaged to be married to Marasquin (played by Mario Widmer) and the other daughter was to be married to one Mons. Moursouck, who, from his dusky complexion, exceedingly ferocious aspect, large sabre and bright green silk umbrella, might easily have been mistaken for his Majesty of Ashantee. The twin daughters are, in fact, played by one and the same person—Mdlle. Luigini—by a slight alteration of dress and rapid movement behind the scenes from one side of the stage to the other. At an unfortunate moment the Moorish pirates arrive and carry off the *fiancée* of Mons. Moursouck, to the great consternation of her parents, who are in great dread of the ferocious Moursouck. By skilful management on the part of the parents, Giroflé is married to Marasquin and also to Moursouck successively, without their being aware of the deception; but M. Marasquin is, in fact, the favoured lover. The ferocious Moursouck is of course very furious when on claiming his supposed wife he finds she is already the wife of Marasquin, and is not disposed to leave him for the swarthy Moor. In the midst, however, of a fierce contention between the two husbands the sound of cannon is suddenly heard, and a messenger arrives with the intelligence that Giroflá had been carried off to Constantinople by the pirates, but subsequently rescued. Eventually she makes her appearance, and is claimed by the Moor for his wife, to the satisfaction of all parties. The success of the piece was most complete in every respect. The dresses and various costumes were splendid, and the principal artistes are Mdlle. Luigini, Madame Delorme, and the well-known Brussels favourites, Messrs. Mario Widmer as Marasquin; Jolly as Don Bolero, and Ginet as the Moor, met with their usual favourable reception, and were encored several times during the performance. The Music of the opera is undoubtedly very charming, and is decidedly of a very superior nature and quality to the music of *La Fille de Madame Angot*, and in this opera Mons. Lecocq has proved that he is a composer of the first order. The airs which met with the greatest success were "Je vous presente un perc," as also the pirates' chorus, and a duet between Marasquin and Giroflé in the first act; the garter song, and also a quintette, a drinking song, in the second act, and the duet of Marasquin and Giroflé, also the Moorish song between the Moor and Giroflé. These were vehemently applauded and encored. The composer of the piece, Mons. Lecocq, having been several times demanded by the audience, ultimately made his appearance, and was received with the greatest applause. Mons. Jolly announced that the libretto was by Messrs. Leterrier and Vanloo.—*Standard.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1324 Bride of Lorne—Gillmore—Nicol & Co.
1260 Mabel, Wright—Edward Bates & Co.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1532 Persian Empire, Watson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—Owen & Okell.
970 William Lindsay, Galloway—Lawrence & Co.

For Havre.

1336 Callixane, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 City of Delhi, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
726 Granite City, Ellis—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Falmouth.

950 Octavia, Twaits—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

For Bremenhaven.

814 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.

Not Fixed.

1349 Ashgrove, McLaren—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1193 Centurion, Widdecombe—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
939 Golatea, Teasdale—Farnham & Co.
1238 Macedon, James—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
941 Matheran, Patterson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
720 Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
308 President Ouresel, Gonello—Edward Baudry & Co.

STEAMERS.

Overland Mail Steamers.

Golconda, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
1209 Colombo, Acatado—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Liverpool.

1307 Cella, Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.
671 Muriel, Cowell—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1138 Orchis, Lucas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
918 Rigs, Clarke—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1547 Tagus, Tyson—M. Nusserwanjee.
2187 Whampoa, Jaques—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

For Marseilles & Genoa.

770 Blythwood, Miller—Alsen, Riebe & Co.

For Havre.

692 Commissaria, Hutton—McCulloch Browne & Co.
999 Horse Guard, Hill—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

For Genoa, &c.

763 Arabia, Cobara—C. Grendona.

For Trieste, &c.

967 Arethusa, Lucovich—A. C. Gumpert.
1257 Ceres, Verona—A. C. Gumpert.

For China, &c.

781 Adria, Breeze—P. & O. Co.
1542 Zambesi, Cates—P. & O. Co.

For Aden & Zanzibar.

803 Euphrates, Melvill—B. I. S. N. Co.

For Coast & Calcutta.

1139 Asia, Gray—B. I. S. N. Co.

For Coast and Cutch.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalef.

For Port Said.

735 Head Quarter, Irvine—Finlay, Scott & Co.

For Australia.

2096 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.

Not Fixed.

2257 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.
827 Midlothian, Thompson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
957 Wimbledon, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

For Share and Aden

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

600 Amberwitch, Bishop.
Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
3037 Glasgow, James.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER.".

4, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Capital £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byoulla.

NOTICES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,.....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	23 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 12 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..	....	1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873
THE GRAND PRIZE, MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND
MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR
LOCK-STITCH MACHINES,
AND
BY HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
WHO CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165
Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.	

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

'WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona ..... Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat ..... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO.

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

NOTICES.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted to cover all Subscriptions and Charges.

Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

The Winner to take Two-thirds.
The Second Horse One-quarter.
The Third Horse One-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, Murree, on the 27th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

Remittances on Rawul Pindee, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, or Bombay, will be taken.

Application and Remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
Great Northern Derby Sweep,
RAWUL PINDEE.

After the 1st May to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
Great Northern Derby Sweep,
Care of SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,
Murree.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harness Brop, Best Plated Ware of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-of-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30.
SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

INKSTANDS.

THE REGISTERED TREFOIL INKSTAND.

On a neat Circular Bronze Stand are supported three Ball-shaped Porcelain Ink Receivers, with lip for dipping, each of the three moves vertically on a centre, and can be closed when not in use, so that the Ink may always be kept fresh and free from dust. The three Cups are for Red, Blue, and Black Ink, and are marked with their distinguishing colour. An elegant and convenient Inkstand for the Office or Library Table.

Net Cash Price—Five Rupees.

Handsome Cut Glass Inkstands, Square Cut Glass Inkstands with Hinge Top; and Richly Fluted Cut Glass Inkstands, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6.

Rich Moulded Glass Inkstand, with Bronze Top; the Excels